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### THE DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1884.

A MERRY Christmas and a happy New

PHILADELPHIA is talking about having an other international exhibition.

More building has been done here this year than in any year since 1880. This is a fact croakers can put in their pipes and

THE cold wave signal has been displayed unusually often of late, but the reduction in the price of coal mitigates somewhat the feeling with which one gazes on the black

One thing the weather insures and that is a large ice crop. This, like all other crops, means good things for the people, it gives a great deal of work in gathering, and it atfords a necessity and comfort at reasonable cost and cheapens many kinds of food.

"ARTHUR for senator; positive information that the president is a candidate," is a headline in an exchange. Sloce when, we should like to know was it said that he was not a candidate? Was there ever anything in the way of office that Mr. Arthur ever refused?

Is this sort of Christmas weather doesn't warm the cockles of the heart, what sort could? A Christmas eve like last night, the ground robed in while, the heavens in blue, spangled with stars and flooded with soft moonlight; a Christmas day with the fine snow flying and the air just nipping and eager enough to set the blood dancingwhat Christmas time could be more perfect?

Ir Senator Logan makes a fight and in vokes that pestilent disturber of free action, "the courtesy of the senate," against the confirmation of a presidential appointment on purely personal grounds, on his individual dislike for some private difference, he can's complain if the appointments he desires are resisted or repelled on the ground of personal difference or dislike. There is an unfailing spring of justice and sound sense in the proyerb equalizing the application of sauce to goose and gander.

Should the contest in the New York legislature narrow down between William M. Evarts and Levi P. Morton there ought to be no difficulty in making choice. Evarts is not a great man, but he is a good way above the senatorial average.—[Philadelphia Record.

And yet aside from Evarts, Morton is the biggest man that has been named for that place. As to Evarts not being a great man, that may be true. He is a trained lawyer, the scutest of his kind, and this may interfere with greatness as a statesman: but great or small he would be a colossal figure in the senate, and just at this era of foreign treaties involving commercial and political expansion his profound legal knowledge and wide experience would be of incalculable value of the country.

ANENT the letter of Mr. Everts announce ing himself as a candidate for the United States senate from New York, the New York Sun has a characteristically ungenerous comment. As president of the Barthold! Pedestal association Mr. Evarts said some time ago that all popular effort possible would be made and then congress would be asked for an appropriation. This, the Sun instructes, is ground grave enough to object to his election as member of congress. Any man, or party out of power, any one with common sense, knows, say things

influence of power is calculated upon to the "votive gifts" of Christmas. It was, it restrain the democratic party now from making a fool of itself. Such things as this however the Sun throws to the wind and would magnify a mole-hill into a mountain, all to de feat an able man for a public office because he happens to belong to a party which the Sun opposes. This we say is characteristic of that paper. It never extends the benefit of its independence to anything that appertains to the republican party.

IT is to be regretted that the Rev. Heber Newton, of the Episcopal church in New York city, has felt called upon to utter the things attributed to him, as reported in The News yesterday. For some time he has challenged notoriety by heterodox statements (according to the declarations of the church to which he professes allegiance.) They excited some demands for an impeachment but wise old Bishop Potter passed them by. Now it seems that Mr. Newton not satisfied with having expressed his belief or disbelief in certain things must publish his speculations. He speaks of Christ as an idealist, and then needs must say that idealists tend to lose their heads, and so by insinuation, if not by actual proposition, charges Christ with insanity. For a moment, laving aside the unadulterated blasphemy which such an utterance is when squared by Mr. Newton's ordination yows, and looking simply at the requirements of common sense, it must appear that such an utterance as that is the outgiving of pure speculation, resting upon nothing but fantastic imaginings. To put it forth then as Mr. Newton does seems to challenge his rightmindedness. But be this as it may, he certainly can not longer be allowed to wear the cloth of a christian minister or profane with the touch of his hands the holy supper eaten in memory "of Him who went about doing good." This is the day of small things. The

steady reduction in trade and profits on all sides continues, and there is no reason to think that the end is reached yet. Within the year there have been 12,000 business failures, representing \$250,000 000. The wonder is that this steady liquidation has been accompanied by so little real hardship. We have none of the evils of an inflation period to meet, adding its burden of the difference between gold and paper, and so we have come through these years of depression with little of an increase in pauperism and crime, and chiefly a curtailment of expenditure by the well to do. This curtailment has at no time appeared plainer than in this holiday season now drawing to a close. While there have been, perhaps, not so many purchasers the difference has been chiefly not in this, but in the value of purchases. The costifer lines of goods have had little inroad made upon them. It is the day of small things. Dimes bave taken the place of dollars. In one way this is a good thing, if not, indeed, in more ways than one. Small expenditures, low prices and economy teach the virtues. Other things being equal, that country is more solidly prosperous where low prices prevail and the scale of living is unostentatious and inexpensive. That this country has, in the last two or three years, come from a bloated condition of large expenditures to the present day of small things and with so little attendant hardship is evidence of general prosperity and testimony to its solidity. It may be reasonably expected with the passing of winter that a revival of trade will follow, and with the commonest prudence on the part of our national administrators to keep our currency in good condition, and to judiclously enlarge our markets, it can be main-

THE burning of the New York Orphan asylum, with over seven hundred inmates, of whom at least twenty, if not twice as many, were consumed in the flames, considered in connection with the calamitous fires in the Vienna thester, the Brooklyn theater and the Milwaukee hotel, suggest a difficulty, amounting to a practical impossibility almost, of collecting large numbers of persons in any structure that can be burned, without subjecting them to a serious risk of their lives. As for theaters and places of temporary resort. there is no remedy but the enlargement of the means of escape and of protection against the chances of fire by mechanical contrivances. But for hotels and asylums and tenement houses, and all places of permanent occupancy, the question is forced on serious reflection, whether we are not carrying beyond rational bounds the system of herding huge populations in single structures, where adequate means of escape or of protection, are impossible? No matter how many or effective outlets are provided in houses of four or five hundred inmates of all ages and sexes, a fire will almost surely make a panic in which some will lose their wits and their ability to use the most obvious means of escape. Does not the remedy then, lie in dispersing asylums into small houses, and spreading towering hotels, over larger areas? A fire in a two story house, no matter how crowded, can hardly do such terrible work as the fire in the Newhall house. Firemen can easily reach every part of it for work or rescue, and the outlets can be made practically as accessible as those on the ground floor. Hotels, however, will go on skyward, with other pretentious structures, but ought not a stop to be put to the erec tion of huge and high buildings for asylums and hospitals, and a substitution be made of a larger number of smaller and more readily accessible buildings. Absolute fire-proof work we shall probably never see, and the

ble for entrance or exit. "THE world's great age begins anew," might have been said last night, as it has begun again anew every Christmas Eve for a matter of eighteen hundred and eighty-four years. It is just the same thing whether you believe with St. John or doubt with Gibbon, the fact remains more certainly than the commentaries of Cæsar or the pandects of Justinian, that with the birth of the man, or God man, whom history accepts as the Christ, a new era of thought dawned, and that era of thought widened into excles of action. The clever buffoonthat in an official capacity they would never | ery of Ingersoli and the humane scepticism

next best thing are buildings easily accessi-

support. It is this wall known conservative | of Professor Newman are both answered by is, and it forever shall be. What a festival itis! "For unto us a son is born, and unto us a child is given." The world had forgotten its childhood when the Child of Bethlehem came to make the youth of the world perpetual. "Except ye repent ("re" and "peto," seek again for something lost) and become as one of these children, ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom." There is the Christmas philosophy or theology, whichever you may choose to call it.

"The heaven that lay about us in our infancy" lies about us always, or else no heaven at all lies about us. The joyous gravity of childhood is with us when we are in our best moods, or parhaps it were better to say, "the grave joyousness of childhood." For-how very grave children are. Reach out your finger to the human atom in its mother's arms, and mark how solemaly he regards it, and how with well nigh unearth'y earnestness he lifts his eyes from your floger to your face. If that spiritual gaze detects in you the vestige of primeval manhood (which is childhood); if, happily, the true metal be discerned in your earth-encrusted ore by this infantile assayer, how gravely this small soft singers close over your osseous and fibrous digit; how mysteriously he gives you the grip and countersign of the Christo-Adamic brotherhood. That done, how grave the smile, and how rhythmic the laugh with which he welcomes you to the arcans of friendship. The all-conquering, all-colonizing, all-con serving Germanic races have preserved the glad gravity of childhood to old age. What majestically child-like faces you see in a great Maennerchor assembly. How much of the bland gravity of childhood there is in a portrait of Bismarck. How the "venerableness" of Bright and Gladstone, or Greely (English and American developments of the Germanic stock) rests on the childlike expression of brow and lip. Galety is not a word that the conquering and keeping races ever made. Gladness is the great strong word wherewith the German-descended lips vent the great outburst of grave hearts. Galety is of the carnival, of the masquerade, of the Latin and Celtic races. Galety is the effervescence of the secular new year. Gladness is the grave joy of the world's renewed youth. "For behold, I bring unto you glad tidings of great joy." Fancy gay tidings of great joy! It is a pity that "Greece is living Greece no more," for Homer or Sophocles or Euripides could have understood Christmas and been exceeding glad therein. But Horace or Juvenal or Ovid, never. The Latin and Celtic minds have produced much that is wonderful, nothing that is great. In none of their plays does

"Tragedy sweep by with sceptered pall." From none of their colonies has a new Rome or a New France arisen. But Eugland is the child of Germany, and America her cousin and grandchild. But what has this to do with the Christmas festival? Much Except with the German and English speak ing races Chris mas is a pompous circumstance; with them it is a household joy With other races the birth of Christmas is the beginning of a new spiritual kingdom, with them it is the advent of a new form of bumsu life-a life strong with all th. gloricus force of cleap and healthy anima Lature, stronger yet, because, restrained by His teachings who once carried in human frame, "al! the fullness of the Godhead bodily." There is something more than coincidence in the maintenance of power and wealth by the great Germanic races with whom Christmas is an ever recurring postage expenses, it is said, by sending their fact, and the brilliant profilessness of th Ceitic and Latin races to whom it is an ever ecurring show.

Celery Culture at Kalamazoo. One Lenders de Brayn, a Hollander, may be termed the Yahrina Farina of American celery raising. Fifteen years ago Brayn was celety raising. Fifteen years ago Brayn was a poor gardener engaged in tilling some marshy land near Kalamazio, Mich. He tried celery when most other things had falled, and to-day he is a rice man and the Kaiamazio esculent is famed the country over. In Allegan country what was a dozen years ago a swamp is to day a vast celery field, beside which a hundred acre but is but a garden. The abundre savann begins to a garden. The shipping season begins in July, increases until the holidays, then gradually decreases until the crop is disposed to the spring. Fifty toos daily are now being sent out and the crop of 1834 will reach 5,000 tons. Twenty thousand stalks are related upon an acre of ground, and the spleasing refer a price as the product of the product of the spring and the spleasing price as the pr holesale price averages eighteen cents per ozen stalks. Two toousand persons in the inity of Kalamazoo are engaged in celery

Discovery of Mica. For some time stove manufacturers and lealers have seen miss grow scarcer and espect, and have heard the steady com-plaints of stove owners and stove dealers about its rapidly increasing price. There has never been a very liberal supply of mica n the world, what there was coming the Rocky mountains and the south. With-in the past week a mica mine has been dis-covered near Tallulah, Ga., which is pronounced by an expert and successful mica miner to be the richest mine he ever saw i: any section. The mine contains blocks that will rquare one foot, and the veta is adjudged to be inexhaustible. Should it so prove it will be of immense value to people

Waiting Developments. [tisrper's Bagar.]
"Well, Missus Poase, I'll call agia nex'

D every station in life, as well as a bonanza

to the fortunate owner. Mica has come to be one of the absolute necessities of Ameri-

"Laws, Doctab; no sooner nor theu? Aiu't "Laws, Doctab; no sooner nor theu? Alu't he mighty sick?"

"Missus Pease, yo' husban' hez microbes, but dey ain't prackable ytt. Au' does yo' s'pose de phulosophers cau quire such triumps in a day? I tell yo' yo' has to wait till dey in' out sumpfia' ob mo' prackable impautance fo' I can telegently puscribe fo' yo' husban'."—[The doctor keeps himself we'll proceed in all matters partiaints to his good posted in all matters pertaining to his pro-

fession. A Feat of Surgery A peculiar surgical operation was recently performed at Cleveland, O. A child was sorn in that city with a cleft palate, which nade swallowing almost impossible. Au effort on the child's part to swallow food tended to force it through the nostrils. It became necessary to cut the palate in two and then sew it in place, and the difficulty of doing this was increased because an an-enesthetic could not be used upless the child should be smothered by its own block. The should be smothered by its own blood. Tae operation was reasonably successful.

THE PREACHER CAN'T PREACH nless he has good digestion and his blood is in prime condition. Sleepy sermons, weary congregations, and broken-down charches reuit from the best efforts of dyspeptic and debilitated clergymen. There is no better toole and health restorer for the minister or anyone se who is broken down, than Brown's Iron Bitters. It is within the reach of every one of the 50,000 clergymen of this country. The Rev. T. Marshall West, Ellicott's Mills, Mil, speaks with pleasure of how this valuable medicine cured his deblilty and dyspepsia.

It came upon the midnight clear, That glorious so ag or old, From angels bending rear the earth To touch taeir harps of gold; "Peace to the earth, good will to mea From Beaven's all-gractous King," The world in solemn stillness lay To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven sky they come With pecefit wings unfurled:
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world
Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on h-avenity wing,
And ever o'er its Babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

Yet with the woes of sin and strife
The world has suffered long:
Beneath the angel strain have rolled
Two thousant years of wrong;
And men, at war with men, hear not
The love song which they bring:
Oh hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing:

And ye, beneath life's crushing load Whose forms are bending low. Whe toll along the climbing way With painful steps and slow: Look now! for glad and golden hours Comes wiftly on the wing: Oh! rest beside the weary roat, And hear the angels sing.

For lot the days are hastening on,
By prophet bards foretold,
When with the ever-drolling years
Comes round the age of gold;
When Peace shall over all the earth
Its ancient sple idors fling,
And the whole word send back the song
Which now the angels sing
— (E. H. Sears

For lot the days are hastening on

An Omaha man ans started a zither jour-The use of the magnet for the cure of disease was known to the ancients.

Pensacola, Florida, will ship a cargo of pig-tron soon. This is a new departure. Mis. Mulock Craik is dramatizing her most remarkable novel, "A Life for a Life."

The pulse of a hen is 140, of a cat 110 to 120, of a dog 20 to 100 and of an ox 25 to

Two local pedestrians of Poughkeepste are about setting out to walk from that city to New Orleans. "Tacoma" ('he he one) is the name pro posed for Washington territory when ad-mitted as a state. D. H. Hill, one of the lieutenant generals

in the rebellion, has moved to Macon, Ga., to pass the rest of his days. The wages of a Woonsocket, R I., wid-ower, who married a buxom widow six months ago, are attached to pay the funeral expenses of the woman's first husband. The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a babit, and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

A bill is pending before the Alabama legis-lature compelling persons carrying con-cealed weapons to designate the fact on their persons by wearing a badge inscribed, "I am The colored people of the United States are to have a conference at New Orieans on January 15, 1885, to devise means to enable

education in the trades.

The schooler Cambria, which formed part of Commodore Perry's first in 1812, and afterward was sold to private parties and p it into commission under the name of Harnet Ross, was recently bid off at a sheriff's sale in Chicago for \$350.

colored youths to obtain better facilities for

A Brooklyn young man is quite "gone" on "Hamlet." Reading it to the girl of his heart last week, he came to the passage, "Or if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool,"
"Is that a proposal, dear?" She asked. "Yes,
darling," he replied. And they settled it
there and then.

It is said by one who has been there if a contributor to Harper's, the atlantic and the Century could get an article into each magazire every month to the year his income wouldn's be over \$1,000. Just think of that, ye aspiring youths who are wavering be-Harature and plambing.-[Pn ladel-A young lady well known in New York

A young lary won at a wedding recent as a tollet of shiver gray corded stik, kits plessed and trimmed chancately with peacock bure plust, above ber wavy golden her were perched six but hu maing bild, forming an ore thoological half-wreath about the own of her fair h-ad. A Canadian Episcopal bishop of Scotch

A Canadian Episcopal bisnop of scored birth was the guest some time ago of a red tor in Eurisio. Speaking of his visit afterward, the old gentle can said: "They were all good neople, and moet kind, I am sure; but do you know, my dear, they gave me water to drink at the table, and upon going to bed, as if I had been a horse "
Caradian merchants and manufacturers who have large easils save a third in their

stl matter in bundles by express to the nearest postoffica on the United States side of the boundary line, where they mail it at the two cent rate, whereas they would have to pay three cents if the matter were mailed on the other side. According to the British Medical Journal.

there was lest year an economous loss to the effective force of the army and many from intemperance. In the army 1,400 cases of drukenness were tried by courts martial, besides over 4,000 convictions for crimes activation from convenients. springing from excessive drioking. Dartog the year 15 904 soldiers, or 102 in every 1,000, was mulcied in their pay for druckenness. "Don't my son owe you a little bar bill?"

asked Colonel Yerger, as he emptled his glass, turning to the austin avenue saloon keeper, who was delighted at the prospect of the old man settling up his son's bill.

"Yes, he owes me \$25 Shall I receiot the history and the propose saloon bearing the saloon bearing." bill?" said the anxious saloon keeper "Well, no; but give me a dozen cigars, and add them to my son's oil."—[Texas Sittings. With wheat at the low- st price ever known,

farm repts to Great Britain have declined farm rents in Great Briato nave declined only six percent from the highest potation 1879-80. Pasture land may, pernaps, be worth more, because meas and darry products have risen in price. But wheat and wool are much lower, and the London Elonomist considers that "larm ren's will have to come down unless some unforced change in agricultural prospects should take place."

An Octated dynamer's a manhar of the Company of the C An Ontario drummer, a member of the C. E. T. S., was at a leading hotel in Montreal lately, when his ribbon and badge attracted the attention of the landord. The latter in the attention of the landord. The latter in-quired what was the meaning of the letters. The drummer replied: "Oh, don't you know? We have a new secret society up in the west that is intended to be a terror to waiters. Anybody that wears this hadge will stand no nonsense. The letters mean, 'Can't eat tough steak.'"

tough steak."

A doctor was lately brought before the German tribunais for having neglected to keep binself informed as to some modern methods of practice. A servant who received a wound in the chest in April last died from septicemia under the care of this doctor, who, despising antiseptic dressings, treated his patient according to ancient usages. The court held that "every medical practitioner should keep himself informed on the accomplished progress of sciences. on the accomplished progress of science, and have an exact knowledge of modern systems of treatment. If these had been employed the parient's lift might have been saved, hence the liability for negligence?' The court of appeals sustained the juig ment. ment.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph with the Nile expedition has learned from a refugee how the Mahdi raises funds. From time to time he appears before his people and says he has been commanded to part with all his goods, everything he possesses—in short, must go to the public treasury, or to the "Batt el Mal" (charity box) Proffers are made on all sides to save him from stripping his household; but all these he recolutely declines, saying "The command is for me, not you." By and by their turn comes, when the Mahdisays he has had a communication from "Ei Hadra" that such a one is to give all he has to the "Batt el Mai." They have seen the Prophet himself completing with these directions of the "Pearson of complying with these directions of the "Prescomplying with these directions of the "Presence," and how dare any one else disobey! Accordingly, making a virtue of necessity, goods and slaves all find their way to the "charity box," otherwise the Prophet's chest. All disputes about goods or betrohais the Mahdi quickly settles by appropriating the goods to the public treasury and the women to his harem. He courts the poor and gives them free license to plunder, and snubs the shelks.

snubs the shetks. The honest public reatiment of the people of the United States is unanimously in favor of Dr. Bull's cough syrup. The drugg'sts pro-nounce it to be the only standard cough remNEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE AND DIARIES OF JOHN WILSON CHOKER. Edited by Louis J. Jennings. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Indianapolis: Merrii, Meigs & Co. There is little danger of overestimating the value and worth of these two splendid volumes. To the average American Croker may be only the same of a person who was may be only the lame of a person who was skinned and softted by Maczulay in one of that writers peculiarly characteristic essays—"Croker's Boswell's Life of Johnson," an essay that shows more, perhaps, of Maczulay's arrogance and furious partisanship

caulay's arrogance and furious partisanship than any he ever wrote. Croker, too, had the fill fortune—or the good, as the case may be—to stand as the object for Disraeli to void is bile on as "Rigby" in the novel "Corningsby." Yet Croker's political and social position was much higher than Macaulay's, and higher than that which Disraeli attained during his life-time. Croker's edition of Boswell, too, is read to-day and has its acknowledged place in the day and has its acknowledged place in the literature of Johnsoniana, and it might be safe to say that his "Diarles and Correspondence" will be read as long as Macaulay will be, and certainly long after Disraeli has been forgotten in literature. This work contains private letters of English premiers from Perceval to Peel, written during a period of twenty years, when Crober has the err of the state. There are here notes of private conversations of George IV and William IV. as well as those of multitules

William IV. as well as those of multitules of men high in power.

It goes without saying that this work has more English than American interest, popularly speaking. But it has and must have always an interest and abiding value for the student of history every where. Upon two points, perhaps, it will interest the popular reader in America most, that in which it sheds light upon the agitation, the causes and progress which ended in the causes and progress which ended in the repeal of corn laws, and that in which it acquaiuts us more intimately with the duke of Wellington. We see him here as we have seen him nowhere else, and the view increases respect for him. His comments upon the times and the manners, his ornions of Nanoleon are the manners, his opinious of Napoleon are of the deepest interest. The work of edit-ing this mass of papers it may be easily imagined was laborious, and the fidelity and industry with which it was done merits all industry with which it was done merits all praise. The publishers have appropriately recognized the value of this work by the way they have sent it out, giving it a body worthy of the spirit. No more notable book in years has been published than this. LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY OF FRANCE With mats and illustrations. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 13 Astor Place. One might know that this is an English work because it spells B nanarte's name

work because it spels Bonparte's name 'Buonaparte' It is modeled on the "Little Arthur's History of England." It covers the history of France from the earliest times to the taking of Paris by the Germans. It is well printed and a capital book for young 1,000 BLUNDERS IN FNGLISH CORRECTED.

Boston: Lee & Shepard. Indianapolis. Your Brothers. The title tells the aim of this little book. t is a valuable work. FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY

SCHOOL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES Published by
the executive committee. Indianapoils: Meril, Meigs & Co.

Th's is the full and official report of the

proceedings of this convention and can be had as above stated for 25 cents, postage paid. Photographing Parts of Bodies.

[New York Mirror.]
The craze for photographing sections of the human form divine has not yet reached New York, but it's bound to come. I have been looking over an English collection. There were hands-some of them stuck through boles in a dark screen and clasped

through holes in a dark screen and clasped and raised; others were taken singly, holding a flower; others, again, exhibited the paim in such a way that a fortune teller could "read the lines".

There were bare feet. If any one ever saw a bare foot that was pretty on anything but a baby, then they have seen Lizzie Weathersby's (Mrs. Nat Goodwin). She has a beautiful foot without a blemish, and might be justified in having hers photographed. But the English feet that had graphed. But the Euglish feet that had been subjected to this process that I saw were something wicked. One, belonging to Lady Gladys Lonsdale, was handsom; but it was as big as the foot of a bill at Chris

Then the backs that are taken-just simple, plain backs, with moles, pernaps, or without; and sections of shoulders and naps of nacks, scrifts of nacks—scraps of nack of necks, scruffs of necks—scrags of necks the multon sellers call'm—or an ear, ju one detached ear, for that ear is stuck through a slit in a chert of velvet. Time to Break Up

Young man (after a long interval of silence)—A penny for your thoughts, Miss

Clara.

Miss Clara (suppressing a yawn)—I was wondering it that clock wasn't slow. It seems later than indutant.

He left without giving her the penny.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bron chial Troches.-[Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon Ky. Sold only in boxes. MAJOR DRAFLE'S OPINION

Chief Constable's Office, Tronto, Canada. Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy is the best specific I ever used. Cure is perfect. Al Druggists, 25c. 4th

Coughs, colds and sore throat yield readily to B H. Douglass & Son's Capsicum Cough-Drops. 3 th "Rough on rate" Ch a sout rate, mice, files, reaches bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks 15c. 1

CHRISTMAN GOODS—Don't fail to ca'l and examine our stock of goods, suitable for Christman and Wedding Presents. Nothing niver for the Boy or Girl han a vair of the celebrated Henly Rink or Nickel Plated Club-Szates, or Aume Ice Skates. We have splendid assortment Brass Fire Sets. And Irons, Fenders. Roger's A 1 Plated Table W-ar. Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, Ladies Tollet's ts and Scissors in Plush Cases. Handsome Carving Sets in Ivory, Pearl and Buck handles. N.P. Nut Picks, Coal Vares. The Ulster Sled, and other articles too numerous to mention Pric. Slow. Goods delivered and satisfaction guarlow Goods delivered and satisfaction guaranteed EILPEBRAND & FUGATE, 35 South

Christmas Presents.

OPEN THIS EVENING

O'Clock.

A. DICKSON & CO. Trade Palace.

CLIARANCE SALE

Heating Stoves. Until further notice we will offer our wellselected stock of Heating Stoves ATCOST, to save moving them to our new store. PURSELL & MEDSKER.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

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December 20, 1884.
18 n WILLIAM H MARTZ, Assignee.

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